Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1830. [NUMBER 86.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On [illegible]NESDAY the 29th Inst. will close for the season with Sheridan's comedy of

THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

After which (by desire) the petit comedy

OF

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th Instant.

Boxes.....	Rs 8	Upper Boxes	Rs 4
Pit.....	Rs 6	Gallery.....	Rs 2

☞ Gentleman are requested not to offer money at the doors.

N. B. No admission behind the scenes excepting to those actually engaged in the perorfmance.

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to Public View from the 27th Instant.

In the Oart called Coombar Tookda, near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, without the Fort.

A PAIR OF VERY ELEGANT STATUES,

OF

SCHELBUTAO AND MOHONAH RANNEY.

PREPARED by several Natives of the Presidency, and which may seen during the day, from the above date, by paying a small donation, towards defraying the expences incurred in their preparation.

Bombay, 25th September, 1830.

Will be ready for delivery on the 29th Instant, from the Gazette Press.

THE

GENERAL ADDRESS

OF THE

NATIVES OF BOMBAY,

TO

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, KNT.

AT the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, the in English and Goozratte Characters.

PRICE Rs. ONE STICHED AND COVERED.

Bombay, 25th September, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

એજેટ આફીશમો જોયવાનાંછે *

છેલી ગારાડ જુરીનાં જટલીમેનોને શર અંજ પીટર ગારાટ જેક્સાંછ કહી રૂબલાવે ઉ તેહનાં મંગારેજી નથા ગુજરાતી નથા મહ રેહી મખારે છાપેલાં શેડાંકિ ગોપાની માં* ભાવ દર ગોપાનીમાં ફિનાં ૩૨)

Will be published and ready for Sale on Monday next.

IN THE FORM OF A

PAMPHLET.

A VISIT to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 2.

Gazette Office, Sept. 25th 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT.

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Governments on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Government of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c, &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STICHED AND COVERED

Gazette Office, Sept. 25th, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 25th September, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks' for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Bespondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Iolicies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Rills of Exchange, per sett....		3
Pnterest Bonds, do.....	"	
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE—AUGUST 30.

The present investigation into the affair of the *Clive* at Bombay will not produce all the good effects which ought to flow from it, if it does not enforce on the attention of the Supreme Government of British India the necessity of a thorough inquiry, which the Governor General in Council is alone competent to institute, into the extent to which a traffic in slaves is carried on whether by British subjects or foreigners in the ports of this country and at its dependencies. In support of such an inquiry we shall enumerate some particulars, all tending more or less to establish or imply the existence of such a traffic, however imperfectly Government and the public may be acquainted with the extent to which it prevails.

The first case is that which has elicited the present discussion. We do not assume the guilt of any of the parties whose names have been implicated in this transaction; but if the Commander of the *Clive*, without any criminal intentions, and in the discharge of what he considered a public duty, purchased slaves on the African coast, entered them on his ship's books without asking their consent, and brought them with him to Bombay without any attempt at concealment, and if, as would appear, it was only this open manner of proceeding, implying apparently a consciousness of innocence on his part, that brought the subject to the public notice, then how obvious and indisputable the inference that commanders having a criminal intention, and consequently having every possible inducement to proceed, with that caution and secrecy which guilt suggests, might purchase slaves and keep them on board their ships or bring them on shore without detection. The undisputed facts of this case appear to us to prove the practicability of such a traffic as that which we have supposed; and if any motives exist for engaging in it, the facility with which it may be carried on will not be overlooked by those who might derive advantage from it,

In confirmation of this view, we regret to state that a report has reached us on authority which we consider good, but at present we give the statement merely as a report for the purpose of eliciting inquiry, that during a series of years past it has not been an uncommon thing for vessels under the British flag to recruit their crews with slaves purchased from the African coast. How the presons so purchased are treated on board, whether they are taught to consider themselves slaves or freedmen, permitted to leave the ship at their pleasure, transferred to other ships without their consent, or sold on shore as slaves, we cannot speak with certainty. We state the report as it has come to us, that slaves are so purchased to man British vessels, and the existence of such a report, combined with the facts which the Bombay Presentment has developed, is sufficient to justify the inquiry which we recommend.

In connection with this subject, and in further confirmation of the necessity of inquiry, we refer to the statement of a Correspondent in a late paper, who appears to have recently travelled in Arabia and Persia. He affirms that European Christians are the only class of Christians that the Government in Arabia permit to buy or sell a slave, he states his suspicions that persons connected with a certain British Factory have largely dealt in that traffic, and he adds several circumstances to show that his suspicions are not entirely without foundation. Still we adduce these particulars, not that they may be implicitly received, but for the purpose of urging inquiry, which can be injurious only to the guilty, while without it, such statements and reports, the circulation of which it is impossible to prevent, must confound the innocent, with those whose conduct alone is deserving of reprobation. Our correspodent has communicated to us the names of those who, he believes, have dealt in the Slave-trade, in connection with the British Factory to which we have referred, but we have not considered it either just or safe to publish them.

The case of the 150 eunuchs imported into Calcutta in some Arab ships, and first brought to the notice of Government and the public in the *Calcutta Journal*, should not be forgotten; nor should it be overlooked that although that paper was stigmatized as having given origin to such a calumny only for the purpose of throwing odium on the Government, yet the fact on investigation was fully established. More recently, viz. in 1826, we have the most satisfactory evidence that one Greek and two African female slaves were brought to Calcutta, for sale by a Turk. The main facts were sworn to before one of the magistrates of Calcutta, and the Greek female who was brought as a slave to surrender only through fear, is still in India, and is capable of establishing by personal evidence the fact of her having been purchased and treated as a slave, and having been brought here for the purpose of sale. Within the last two months, also we had occasion to point attention to the fact given in one of the Native Ukhbars, that the King of Oude had purchased as merchandize "a batch of newly imported Abyssinians." We asked then, and we now repeat the inquiry. How could these newly imported Abyssinians have reached Lucknow, except from Bombay or Calcutta, through the Company's territories? We cast no blame on the Government. We are unwilling to admit the supposition that this illegal and inhuman traffic is connived at by any of its servants or officers. But we maintain that the considerations and facts we have enumerated demand attention and establish the obligation of immediate and thorough investigation.

NATIVE PAPERS.

A DEVOTED SUTTEE.—At Munyampoor, not far from Barrackpoor on the opposite side of the river from Serampore, Deveechurn Chuttopadhyaya, departed this life on the afternoon of Sunday the 18th Shrabun; and his faithful wife was anxious to immolate herself with him. But the members of her family and neighbours said to her, "You are anxious to ascend the funeral pile of your husband; but because of the late Regulation for the prevention of the rite of Suttee you cannot; for were you in defiance of the Regulation to accomplish your purpose, your sons, relations, and neighbours would all be immediately brought into trouble." Being persuaded by such arguments, she said, "Give me then a cot." Having received it, she lay down and remained there for some days, using no refreshment but the water of the Ganges. On the eighth day after the death of her husband, she said to her sons, "Take me to the side of the Ganges to-day for to-morrow forenoon I shall die." Her children therefore took her to the Ganges; and, at the time specified, this devoted wife, thinking only of the foot of her husband, departed. The Shraddu of both was performed on one day.

It is necessary that this intelligence should reach the ear of our Ruler; but we suppose his Excellency may have heard of it, as we believe he was residing at Government House, Barrackpore, when it occurred.—*Chundrika, 4th Bhadru.*

The Editor of the Chundrika has published an account of another woman, who having been prevented burning, put herself to death, by refusing food for eight days. We have no disposition to disparage the assertions of the Chundrika, but we must be permitted to remark, that the account he published some time ago, of a widow's destroying herself, has been flatly contradicted by the Cowmoody. Many days have since elapsed and yet the Chundrika has not published any thing to prove that the information which he then gave to the world was correct. While therefore doubt hangs over his former tale, how can we give credence to that which he has published.—*Durpun, 28th August.*—*Hurkaru, August* 30.

Government Securities.

AUGT. 30, 1830.

TO BUY] Prem.			[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable..... 27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto..... 0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share, 4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs....	1 10¼

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM;

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 24TH AUGUST, 1830.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Dacca.

Mr. C. W. Fagan, Assistant to the Superintendent and Political Agent at Ajmeer.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Augt. 29th, Grab Ship Asia Felix, J. Caswell, from Bombay 5th and Madras 20th August.

Per Asia Felix, from Bombay:—Lieutenant A, Spottiswood, 21st B. N. I.; Ensign G. Biddulph, 45th ditto ditto; Ensign N, L. Prendergast H. M. 20th Foot; L. M. De Souza, Esq.; Capt. W. Deller, Country Service; and five European Convicts for Bengal.

DEPARTURES.—August 29th, Bark Agnes, J Thomas, for Singapore and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th Inst. at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Vicar Fre Antonio de Santa Maria, Mr. James O'Hanlan, to Miss Juliana Wallace, only Daughter of Mr. James Wallace.

EUROPE:—On the 17th April, Major G. A. Rigby, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, to Emily Ann, Daughter of Mr. G. Andrews, of Soho-square,

BIRTH.—At Mirzapore, on the 18th August, the Lady of Lieutenant William Edwards, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do
New Ditto.....	¼	.....Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 9th, Cutter Antelope, Capt. J. J. Taurean, from Coringa 23d August.

10th French Ship Ermance Emelia, Captain Bourdoen, from Bordeaux 3d May, Bourbon 25th June and Pondicherry 8th September.

11th H. M. Schooner Cochin, J. E. Bingham, from Penang 8th August.

do. H. M. Slip Crocodile, J. H. Montague, from Port Jackson 3d July, Batavia and Trincomallie.

DEPARTURES.— Sept. 9th Ship Earl Kellie, Captain Edwards for Calcutta.

11th Brig Frederic, J. P. Venerosity, for Vizagapatam.

do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, J. E. Bingham on a Cruize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.—At the Vepery Mission Church on Saturday the 11th Instant, Lieut. J. S. Sherman, 13th Regiment, N. I. to Martha, the fourth Daughter of the late Mr. John Edward Branson.

DEATH.—At Palamcotta, on the 27th August, Drocar Erhard, the youngest Son of the Reverend B. Schmid, aged 7 Months.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sigh—1 | 9
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5.
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

On Thursday H. M. Ship *Challenger* Capt. Freemantle, came into harbour from the Persian Gulph the 2nd Sept., and Yesterday the H. Co's Brig of War *Euphrates* Capt. W. Denton came in from Bassadore 9th Sept.

The departures are the Brig *Colonel Young*, Thomas, to Colombo; Barque *Fortune*, Gilkison to Glasgow; Barque *Virginia*, Carnavant to Bourbon; Ship *Sultan*, Mitchell, to Calcutta; Arab Ship *Futtay Raymon* to Ditto; Ship *Minerva* Metcalfe, to Liverpool; and Schooner *Angelique*, Cotinean, to Malabar Coast;—Lists of Passengers will be found under the usual head.

During Thursday night, a most daring Robbery took place in the Fort, in the Dispensary kept by Mr. Gama, from which the depredators succeeded in carrying off a Gold watch, belonging to that Gentleman, and to the amount of Rs 500, from the Box of a poor Parsee Shroff, who keeps his money during the night deposited in the Dispensary, the villains left behind them, a large Crowbar, 2 Chissels, a Candle and implements for obtaining a light, and it is supposed, from the manner in which they succeeded in obtaining entrance, that strong weapons had been used, as the large Padlock which secured the door must have been entirely wrenched off, no other damage or loss we hear has been sustained.

It is to be hoped that the Police will detect the perpetrators of this most audacious Robbery.—The Dispensary is situated in a most public part of the Fort, and is surrounded by inhabited houses, a guard of Sepoys is also close to the spot, attached to the Commander in Chief's Office. What this guard or the Police Peons could have been about, requir s more penetration than we possess, even to guess at!! And yet a complaint or a murmer breathed against the immaculate Police of this Presidency, is deemed a crime of no ordinary magnitude. This is the third Robbery within the Fort walls during the last seven days, on Saturday night last, the Medical Board office was entered, and a very considerable sum of money carried off.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—Assistant Surgeon, J. Gibson 23d Regiment N, I.
Superintending Surgeon V. Kemball,
Captain J, W. Watson, Artillery,
Captain Stirling, 17th Regiment,
Captain Mackworth, Queens Royals.
Captain James Cocke, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Stark, 1st Grenadier Regiment,
Lieut, the Hon'ble Murray, 2d Light Cavalry.
Lieut. C. Whitehead, 12th Regiment N, I.
Brigade Major Lechmere, Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 23rd, His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Charles Howe Freemantle Esq. Capt. from Muscat, Rushire 2d Sept., Bassadore 9th Sept. left Muscat on the 17th Sept.

Do, 24th, The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates Wm. Denton Esq. Commander, from Bassadore, 9th September.

Passengers per H. C. Brig of War Euphrates.—Lieut. W. Igglesdon, Wm. James, Qr. Mr.

DEPARTURES.—Sept, 21st Brig Colonel Young Charles J. Thomas Master, to Colombo.

Do, Barque Fortune (Free Trader) John Gilkison Master, to Port Glasgow.

Do, French Barque Virginia, Frederick Carnavant Master, to Malabar Coast and Bourbon.

Do Ship Sultan, Thos. Mitchell Master, to Calcutta.

Do. Arab Ship Futtay Raymon, Husson bin Johar Nacqudah, to Bengal.

Do. The Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Enterprize, Lieut, H, B, Lynch, Commander to Madras and Calcutta,

23d Ship Minerva, (Free Trader) Phillip Metcalfe Master to Liverpool,

Do, French Schooner Angelique, H, F, Cotinean Master, to Malabar Coast,

Passengers by Barque Fortune—Right Hon'ble Lord Ellibank, Lieut. Stark, and W. H. Wathen Esq.

By Barque Sultan.—Mr. Melly,

By Ship Minerva.—Miss Parrot, Miss Mary S. Sullivan, Miss Bunce, Lieut. Whitehead, Mr, D. Kennedy, Dr, Maxwell and Mr. Hadden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 16th Instant, by the Revd. H. Davies, W. R. Hayman, Esq. to Mrs. Eliza Hart.

DEATH.—At Sholapoor, on the Morning of the 14th Instant, Sophia Pakenham, only Daughter of Lieutenant E. Marsh, Superintendent of Bazars, aged one year, and twenty three days.

English Extracts.

ALGIERS.

The following article from the *Moniteur*, may be considered as a formal justification of the necessity of the expedition, and a review of the causes which provoke it:—

"Several of the publications which have lately given an account of the causes of the war which has taken place between France and Algiers, contain details very inexact. We think it necessary to recal to the memory of our readers the principal circumstances which have forced the Government to make war against the Regency, and determined it to send an expedition to the coast of Africa.

"In 1817, France recovered the establishments of which she had been in possession on the coast of Africa for no less than four centuries. The advantageous situation of these possessions, the richness of their produce in grain, cattle, wool, wax, honey, &c. the extraordinary facilities which they offer for sending our merchandise into the interior of Africa, and the abundant coral fishery on the coast—all this had become a great source of profit to the companies which carried on commerce there before the Revolution. But since 1817, the instability of our relations with the Regency of Algiers, added to the open and avowed design of the Dey to deprive us of our possession in Africa, have prevented our merchants from returning there and forming any considerable establishments, which must be always founded on confidence to stand on a solid basis. Such a state of affairs must be considered one of our principal grounds of complaint against Algiers, for the hostile positions of the Dey have directly contributed to prevent an old French possession from acquiring that importance which it formerly enjoyed.

"In the audience in which the Dey insulted our Counsel, he told him publicly, 'that he would not allow a single French cannon to remain on the territory of Algiers; and he should henceforward only acknowledge us to possess those general rights which were enjoyed, by the other European merchants who came to Algiers for traffic.' Such are his own expressions, and it will soon be seen that he immediately caused all the forts belonging to France to be demolished, together with the commercial establishments which had been founded under their protection.

"Besides the possession of an extensive territory, we enjoyed also the exclusive right of fishing coral for about sixty leagues along the coast; and this right had been acknowledged in our treaties with the Porte, as well as with the Regency of Algiers. These treaties stipulated that we should pay for the privilege 17,000 francs, according to the original conditions; but this sum was increased to 60.000 francs when we recovered the privilege in 1817. But two years had hardly elapsed when the Dey suddenly declared that we must choose between giving up our privilege, or the annual payment of 200,000 francs. The interest of our commerce made the Government consent to this new augmentation of charges; and yet, notwithstanding our punctuality in paying the duty, the Dey published, in 1826, a manifesto, granting to all nations the permission of fishing coral on the coast of the Regency of Algiers, thus depriving us of a privilege of which he still was desirous to receive the price.

"A considerable number of private motives of complaint might be added to these general acts; but we shall at present only speak of the most flagrant, which are posterior to the restoration.

"In 1814, the Dey intimated to the Consul General, M. Dubois Thainville, an order to settle the accounts of several of his Algerine subjects, who had become the creditors of France; and as the Consul represented that he could not do so without the authorization of his Government, the Dey made him leave Algiers immediately. The events of the hundred days obliged us to pass over this insult, and a new Consul was sent in 1816; but the Dey consented to receive him only on condition of being previously paid 100,000 francs as a present.

"In 1813, the French brig La Fortune was attacked and pillaged by the inhibitants of the district of Bona, and the Dey constantly refused to give any kind of satisfaction.

"In 1818, the Dey, on being summoned by the French Admiral Jurien, and the English Admiral Fremantle, to give up piracy according to the resolutions taken at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, answered that he intended to reserve to himself the right of making slaves of the subjects of all powers which should not enter into treaties with him, and should not send to his States Consuls through whose hands the tributes to him might pass.

"In 1825, notwithstanding the express tenour of the Treaties, and under the pretext of smuggling, the Dey caused a domiciliary visit and search to be made in the house of the French Consul at Bona. The result of the search proved the falseness of the accusation, and yet the Dey gave no satisfaction for this new insult.

"The duties which are to be levied on our merchandise in the ports of the Regency, are determined in different Treaties; in 1825, the Dey exacted from our merchants at Bona duties which were much higher than what ought to have been required.

"Following the example of some other great Powers towards several States, France granted her protection in 1825 to the Roman flag. The Deys of Algiers and of Tripoli, as well as the Bey of Tunis, successively acknowledged that this measure was justified by our relations with the head of our church, and they solemnly engaged to respect the Roman flag equally with our own. However, only eighteen months after, the Algiers captured and confiscated two Roman vessels. The money produced by the sale of the ships and their cargo was shared between the Dey and captors, and our efforts only produced the liberty of the crews.

"The violations of our Treaties, became still more frequent during the years 1826 and 1827, as the Dey's audacity increased from impunity. He then positively refused to acknowledge our capitulations with the Porte. It was also at the same period that the Algerines began to require of our Captains whom they met at sea, to go on board their vessels, that they might verify their papers; thus acting in direct opposition with the Treaty of 1719. It even happened that, whilst the Captain of the French vessel, La Conception, was presenting his papers to an Algerine Corsair, his own ship was visited by some of the Turkish crew, who seized on several chests, and took away money and other different articles which they found to their liking.

"But, independent of these numerous grounds of complaint, the insolence and duplicity of the Dey, in the affair of the Algerine Jews Baeri and Busnach, left no other means to his Majesty but that of declaring war against the Regency. Sundry articles had been furnished under the Consulate and the Empire by Messrs. Baeri and Busnach, so that they had become creditors of the Treasury for a sum which had not been paid at the restoration. An arrangement took place between the King's Commissioners and the proxy of the interested party, on the 28th of October, 1819, and was approved of by the Dey of Algiers. It definitively fixed the debt at 7,000,000 of francs, to be paid by twelfths, from the 1st of March, 1820. But it was also expressly stipulated (Art. 4), that the French subjects who should themselves have any claims to make against Baeri and Busnach might oppose the payment, and that a sum equal to the amount of their reclamations should be kept in reserve, till the French tribunals should have decided on their respective rights.

"Conformably to this condition, the French subjects were invited to produce their claims; and as the sum of their demands amounted to about 2,500,000 francs, the Royal Treasury paid Baeri and Busnach 4,500,000 francs, which still remained of the whole amount of the debt, and deposited the rest in the *Caisse Depats et Consignations.*

"This measure was but the strict execution of the Convention of October. But the Dey soon pretended that the French tribunals were too long in giving their judgement—that the Government ought to intervene, in order to hasten their judgment—and, in fine, that the Royal Treasury ought to deliver the sum contested to himself; adding, that the French subjects might then come to Algiers in order to submit their claims to him.

"These pretensions were contrary to the Convention of the 28th of October: they were not less so to the dignity of the French Government, which could not even have consented to them without going farther than it was entitled to, by interfering with the course of justice, and transferring to others the decision of causes which were then pending before the tribunals alone. These explanations were given at different times to the chief of the Regency, who was not satisfied with them, and persisted it asking, as a condition of the continuance of relations with France, the immediate payment of seven millions of francs. In a letter, which he himself wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this alternative was couched in such haughty terms, that M. de Damas did not think proper to answer directly, and contented himself with exposing the whole affair anew to the Consul-General of the King, at Algiers, ordering him at the same time, to have a verbal explanation, which the Dey, on the subject of M. Deval had not received this letter when he presented himself, according to the custom, at the palace of the Dey, on the eve of the Mahometan festivals. This Prince, on asking the Consul-General if he had no letter to deliver to him, received a negative answer, and he immediately struck M. Deval several times with a fan whith he had in his hand, and ordered him to leave his presence.

"After such an outrage committed in public on the person of the French Representative, the King's Government could listen to nothing else but its offended dignity. This last insult completed the outrageous proceedings of the Regency. Every kind of connexion was henceforward impossible between France and Algiers, before the national honour of the former had obtained of the latter the most signal satisfaction. Baron de Damas gave orders to the Consul-General to require it immediately, or to leave Algiers without further delay. It was refused and M. Deval had hardly left the town, when the Dey, gave orders to the Governor of Caosfantine to destroy all the French establishments in Africa by fire and sword. The order was executed with puntuality, and the fort Lacalle was intirely demolished.

"The King sent of Algiers a squadron of his fleet, with orders to maintain a most rigorous blockade. Notwithstanding the zeal and the courage of our navy, this measure has not been attended with the success that was at first expected from it. The blockade has cost France near 20,000,000 of francs, without having caused the enemy to determine him to give sue for peace.

"The dignity of France, [illegible] of the King's subjects who are engaged in commercial transactions with the north of Africa, required that a new system, more energetic and decisive, should be adopted; however, the Government of the King, desirous of carrying the scene of war on the Algerine territory only when it should become indispensable, determined on a new attempt at reconciliation with the Dey. During the month of July, 1829, Captain de la Bretonniere was sent to Algiers with orders to open negociations, should the Regency appear disposed to render us justice. The step, which proved the moderation of France, was not sufficient to conquer the obstinacy of the Dey, and a new insult to our flag, a new violation of the rights and laws of nations, filed the measure of the perfidy of the Regency, and made all reconciliation henceforward incompatible with the honor of the nation. As M. de la Bretonniere was leaving the port, a general volley of all the batteries near the vessel was directed against it, and it received no less than eighty balls. The fire ceased only when the ship was out of reach.

"Such is the brief account of the outrages for which the King is preparing to take vengeance; violation of the laws of nations; infraction of the Treaties and Connexions; arbitrary exactions; insolent pretensions contrary to the laws of the kingdom, and prejudicial to the rights of the French subjects; the pillage of our vessels; violation of the residence of our diplomatic agents; a public insult proffered to our Consul; attack directed against the flag of truce.

"The Dey seems to have done all to make war inevitable, and to excite the courage of our soldiers, to whom is reserved the noble mission of avenging the dignity of the Crown, and of delivering France and Europe of the treble scourge that the Christian Powers have too long endured; the slavery of their subjects, the tributes which the Dey exacts from them, and the piracy which renders insecure the coast of the Mediterranean, and threatens, without ceasing, all vessels navigating in that sea."—*Moniteur.—Morning Chronicle, April 24.*

THE COURIER.—April 13.

Letters from Holland mention a current rumour, that the Mercantile Company, incorporated about five years ago, with the sanction, or rather the direct patronage of Government, may, ere long, be dissolved. The King of the NETHERLANDS, in his solicitude to promote the trade of his subjects, forwarded the establishment of this Company, and, with a degree of confidence *qui ne tient pas au caractère Hollandais*, guaranteed a fixed Dividend to the Shareholders, at the rate of 4½ per cent. a year. At that time the profits of trade, and the interest of money, though reduced, had not fallen so low as at present. By the constitution of the Company, the merchandize received from abroad was distributed for sale, like that of the East India Company in former time, among the principal ports of Holland, viz. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg; to which were added, in consideration of the union with Belgium, Antwerpe and Bruges. The plan now said to be in contemplation is, that on the dissolution of the existing Company, a new one shall be formed on a system of strict economy, and confined almost wholly to Amsterdam.

LORD BYRON.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by a Lady, who formed one of Lady Byron's circle of friends to a lady in Edinburgh: "——My dear E., when you know as much of Lord Byron as we do, you will call him only a great *poet*.—He certainly was the greatest that England has ever produced; but I cannot go farther with you. In my opinion, Mr. Moore has lowered him considerably even as a literary man. What are his letters but the most coarse and vulgar, full of oaths and foolish boasting of his intemperance? And his apparant liberality and generosity is anything but what one is at first tempted to believe it. How could a man be so unjust as to be giving away money which was not his own to bestow?---From whom did he take it? From his creditors.—And some of it which Moore glosses over as proceeding from deep feeling, was to silence an affair which would have utterly disgraced him. His own correspondence about Lady Byron shows that she never had his affection and his manner of speaking about her after marriage, at a time when all other men display some tenderness, is disgusting. As to Moore, I have not

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words to express what I feel about his endeavour to throw odium upon Lady Byron. He well knew that the latter part of his work upon the subject of the separation, is *utterly false*. There were no executions in his house previous to the separation, nor did poor Mrs. Clermont interfere in any way between them. When she left the house, Lord Byron parted with kind words to her, and he so completely deceived her by his specious manner, that she was perfectly astonished when those cruel verses came out against her. I send you a copy of a letter, from Mrs. Leigh, which ought to be made known although it is not wished to be inserted in the Newspapers. Mrs. Clermont is the daughter of a clergyman, and not, as Lord Byron says, of a washer woman, and as mild and well-conducted a woman as can be. Of course she is now suffering from these base memoirs once more: and poor Lady Byron, whose conduct is truly exemplary, is to have her wounds opened again, which were scarcely healed. She says that she can submit to whatever concerns herself, but that her mother should be attacked, distresses her beyond all expression. Would you believe it my dear E———, that Lord Byron made a will before the birth of his child (at least two months,) disinheriting it, if it should prove to be a daughter? This will now stands; and his Ada, about whom he could write verses, has nothing from her father at all. It is not true that Lady Byron and he parted in friendship. She was suffering and ill from her confinement, and he was requested to permit her to stay until she had gained a little strength—a request which he had the barbarity to refuse. Those letters from Mr. W. Harness read well and Lord Byron did like him at one time; but Mr. W. Harness himself told——, that when he went to reside with him, he found it impossible to remain, his conduct was so intolerable and disgusting in every respect. It would be the duty of those who are interested in Lady Byron's affairs to make them *known*, after such a cruel work: but she has suffered too much---her health is ruined---all she now implores is to have *peace!* and this alone restrain her friends from coming forward."

If such are the sincere and unstudied sentiments of these whose *scientia* is apparent and unquestionable, what must we think of Byron? Can he have been only the *wayward* generous being whom Moore represents him to have been; or is it possible that he can have been guilty of the misdeeds here stated and hinted at? No man dead or alive, should escape the scrutiny of his fellow creatures, if his name be a public one.---It is not salutary for society that he should, and it is only cant and false taste to say otherwise.---*Hamp. Tel. and Sus. Chr. April* 26.

MRS. GARRICK.

We have beard, that in the character of the late Mrs. Grarick there was a singular mixture of parsimony and liberality. She has been known to give fifty pounds at one time to the poor at Hampton, and on the instant deny herself the common comforts of life. Her wine cellar she did not open for years together, and a dish of tea was the usual extent of her hospitality. She always stated herself to be poor, as an apology for the ruinous condition in which the house and offices at Hampton remained. To save fuel and secure herself from damp, a room in the attic served "for parlour, for kitchen, and hall." She kept one female servant at Hampton. who resided with her many years; and to compensate the poor woman and a numerous family (for her wages were small indeed), the house and grounds were shown to visitors unknown to the old lady.—The furniture of the house at Hampton was exactly as it was left by Garrick; and, except the curious old china and the paintings, worth very little. The chairs, sofas, and chandeliers in the drawing room, (the fashion of the times in which Garrick lived) were unworthy a common tavern of the present day. There were several portraits of Mrs. Garrick in different appartments, taken when young, by which it would seem her appearance was then extremely fascinating; but age sadly dilapidates the human countenance, as Mr. Cruikshank's admirable drawing clearly proves, Mrs Garrick's greatest pride was (when health would permit) in promenading her picturesque grounds, and explaining with enthusiastic delight the age and date of each tall tree, planted by herself and Mr. Garrick. We believe there is not another instance of a person living to witness so many noble trees grow from saplings to complete maturity, in the lifetime of the proprietor and occupant. During the summer months she would indulge in an occasional walk on the lawn and terrace, on the banks of the Thames, at the end of which Garrick built the mausoleum for the statue of Shakspeare, and the celebrated chair; here Mrs. Garrick would sip her tea, and in the society of one female or so, recount the pleasures she had enjoyed in the same place, in the society and conversation of her husband, and their noble and learned guests. Though Garrick cordially loved his wife, he was anxious that after his death, she should not only continue a widow, but remain in this country; his will contains many severe restrictions on these points. In case she married or went abroad, she was not only to be deprived of one-third of her income, but entirely of the houses and furniture, both at Hampton and on the Adelphi-terrace. After the death of Garrick, the father of Mr. Evans, the bookseller, in Pall-mall, a great friend of Garrick's was called upon by the executors to value the library, all of which remained except the old plays; they are in the British Museum. The entire property consisted of the mansion, grounds, furniture, and various tenements at Hampton, and the house, furniture, and library, on the Adelphi-terrace. Notwithstanding Mrs. Garrick's constant complaint about her poverty, and the narrowness and inadequacy of her income, she left nearly 70,000*l* behind her.—She was a rigid Catholic; and when at Hampton, if health and the weather permitted, used to attend the Chapel at Isleworth on a Sunday.

Mrs. Garrick's letter of remonstrance against Kean's *Able Drugger* was brief—"Dear Sir, you don't know how to play *Able Drugger*." His reply deserves also to be recorded, and placed to the credit of his gallantry—"Dear Madam, I know it."—*Dramatic Magazine.*

DRAMAS BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(From the Standard, April 17.)

Sir Walter Scott has just published a couple of dramatic pieces--the Doom of Devorgoil, and Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy, which are full of poetic beauties. We have only space at present for four songs and a simile:—

The weapon-shaw—

"We love the shrill trumpet, we love the drum's rattle:
They call us to sport, and they call us to battle:
And old Scotland shall laugh at the threats of a stranger,
While our comrades in pastime are comrades in danger.
If there's mirth in our house 'tis our neighbour that shares it—
If peril approach, 'tis our neighbour that dares it;
And when we lead off to the pipe and the tabor,
The fair hand we press is the hand of a neighbour.

Then close your ranks, comrades, the bands that combines them,
Faith, friendship, and brotherhood, join'd to entwine them;
And we'll laugh at the threats of each insolent stranger,
While our comrades in sport are our comrades in danger."

Love-song of the victor at the games—

"Admire not that I gain'd the prize
From all the village crew;
How could I fail with hand or eyes,
When heart and faith were true?

And when in floods of rosy wine
My comrades drown'd their cares,
I thought but that thy heart was mine,
My own leapt light as theirs.

My brief delay then do not blame,
Nor deem your swain untrue;
My form but linger'd at the game,
My soul was still with you."

Constancy—

"When the tempest's at the loudest,
On its gale the eagle rides;
When the ocean rolls the proudest,
Through the foam the sea bird glides—
All the rage of wind and sea
Is subdued by constancy.

Gnawing want and sickness pining,
All the ills that men endure;
Each their various pangs combining,
Constancy can find a cure—
Pain, and fear, and poverty,
Are subdued by constancy.

Bar me from each wonted pleasure,
Make me abject, mean, and poor;
Heap on insults without measure,
Chain me to a dungeon floor—
I'll be happy, rich, and free,
If endow'd with constancy."

Convivial song—

"When friends are met o'er merry cheer,
And lovely eyes are laughing near,
And in the goblet's bosom clear
The cares of day are drown'd;
When puns are made, and bumpers quaff'd,
And wild Wit shoots his roving shaft,
And Mirth his jovial laugh has haugh'd,
Then is our banquet crown'd
Ah gay,
Then is our banquet crow'd.

When glees are sung, and catches troll'd,
And bashfulness grows bright and bold,
And beauty is no longer cold,
And age no longer dull;
When chimes are brief, and cocks do crow,
To tell us it is time to go,
Yet how to part we do not know,
Then is our feast at full,
Ay gay,
Then is our feast at full."

A simile—

"What should appal a man inured to perils,
Like the bold climber on the crags of Ailsa?
Winds whistle past him, billows rage below,
The sea-fowl sweep around, with shriek and clang,
One single slip, one unadvised pace,
One qualm of giddiness—and peace be with him!
But he whose grasp is sure, whose step is firm,
Whose brain is constant—he makes one proud rock
The means to scale another, till he stand
Triumphant on the peak,"

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

(From the Sporting Magazine for May.)

SIR,

Being a devoted admirer of all manly sports, more especially of such as are connected with the Turf or the Chase, I was induced to travel the greater part of a hundred miles, to be present at the late great steeple chase in Hertfordshire, or, as I should say, in Bedfordshire—for in that country it both began and ended. Were this, however, the only mistake connected with the affair, I should not yet trouble you upon the subject, but so many have written on the occasion, without giving any thing like a full or accurate account of it, but on the contrary misstating almost every circumstance, I think I may be excused, if, through the medium of your Magazine, I take upon myself to give the public the best information in my power. This, I trust, will be rather more accurate. if not so interesting, as the accounts which have already appeared, some of which seem to have been manufactured by persons who were never out of sight of St. Paul's; and others appear to be strung together from no better information than that afforded by some of the thousand reports which generally get abroad on such occasions.

This celebrated chase, which was for 25 sovs. each, and open to all England, came off on the 12th of March. The conditions were:—"that gentleman were to ride;"—"that no one should be allowed to open a gate or ride fifty yards upon the road;"—and "that the owner of the last horse should pay 25 sovs. to the owner of the second.

It has been said that the arrangements of the whole affair was entrusted to Mr. Coleman, of St. Alban's; and for the credit of the umpire, I hope this is true—for a worst-managed, worse-conducted thing of the kind I never saw or heard of. Up to the very morning—nay, up to the very hour of starting—not half of the gentlemen who were to ride knew where to assemble or where to find their horses and, but for a lucky accident, some of them would never have got to the place at all. From this want of information in the riders, they did not assemble till after three o'clock, although the appointed hour was twelve.

Early in the morning the two head-quarters Market Street and Luton, began to fill, particularly the latter, which, I venture to say never since it was a town contained so many fashionable and sporting characters before, having among them some of our principle nobility, as well as many other important personages. About eleven o'clock there was a general movement towards the village of Stretley, where the gentleman jocks were to meet their nags, and where it had once been settled that they were to start; but so badly was the thing managed, that half of the riders never came to the spot, nor did one of the horses arrive until the riders had left it. Indeed they never came in contact till a few minutes before starting, nor did any one know were to look for them, as the place of starting was altered only the evening before, and of this change very few of the riders were informed: so that as I have already stated, it was only by chance that the majority of them got to the right place in time, although the start was so unaccountably and unwarrantably delayed. One Gentleman, Mr. Thornhill, who was staying with his horse at some distance from the place, was nearly left out by this sudden change and want of management; and he must have been so, to the disgrace of all concerned, had the start taken place near the time appointed. The ground was not, as has been reported, originally selected by Mr. Coleman, but by that excellent sportsman and most hospitable gentleman, Mr. Pickford, who I am grieved to say, received but indifferent treatment on the occasion; as long as he could be of service, his services were made use of: he was solicited to take a part in what was going on, and treated with kindness and apparent respect. Appointments were made with him, to fix the ground, &c.: but as soon as he had done all he could, he was so little considered, that, when the change of country was arranged, it was signified to him neither by letter nor a proper message, as he certainly had every reason to expect; but a gentleman who happened to pass through St. Alban's on the evening before starting, was *requested* to let Mr. Pickford know that the plan was altered, and that it would be somewhere near so and so: and he, like the riders themselves was left to find out the precious spot.

About two hours after leaving Luton, I observed persons riding and driving in all directions, anxious to discover the place of meeting; but, as the umpires themselves were by no means sure of it, it was no wonder that others should not find it. At this time, one o'clock and an hour after the start ought to have taken place, one of the umpires rode up, attended by a few of the select; and, after a few words to some, and nods to others, he rode off again, followed by the mystified starers around him, all anxiously hoping to find the newly-appointed place. After riding about a mile and a half, we were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of it about two miles off; and, having arrived at this point, with the place staring us in the face, it was to be expected that the start would speedily take place. But, I regret to say, we were again to be disappointed; for we were kept anxiously waiting upon the pinnacle of a high hill, and exposed to a cold North wind, for more than two hours, till it become a very doubtful question whether the men and horses would be able to get together before night; and I heard several gentlemen offer bets that there would be no race that day.

At last, however, they did meet; but, I believe, entirely by accident, for it chanced to occur to those intrusted with the care of the horses, that the shortest way to find the riders was to go to the places of starting, which, after three hours, they had just learned. This judicious plan they adopted; as by this time the riders had assembled, they saw the hosses and followed them. By this lucky bit the force were at last brought together, about fifteen minutes past three o'clock, when the nags proceeded to disencumber themselves of part of their clothing, and appeared in the regular Newmarket equipment of cap and jacket. In a few minutes they were in their saddles, and immediately rode upon the hill, near the church of Taddington; and sixteen finer cattle, or better looking jocks, I must say have seldom been brought together. It was an imposing sight and I am pleased, for the sake of your readers, to learn that a just representation of the scene will accompany this letter, *from a* sketch taken on the spot by Mr. Mutcher, whom, from what I have heard of him, I may venture to pronounce capable in doing justice to this subject: for though his portraits of single horses are distinguished alike by fidelity and finish, I am well aware that his greatest excellence consists in the grouping and arrangement of a number.

The race began from this place of meeting, and ended in Wrest Park, a distance, as nearly as I could judge, of four miles and a half, which was done by the first and second, ridden by Captain Macdowall and the Honourable A. Barkeley, in sixteen minutes twenty five seconds; and by the third and fourth, ridden by Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Haines, in less than seventeen minutes. The rest were no where, and came straggling in at long intervals, like so many strayed hounds.

A great deal has been said about this one and that one's winning; but the fact, is that none had a chance excepting the first four, who all in their turn looked like Fortune's favourite. The palm was at length awarded, after a severe struggle, to Captain Macdowell, who rode Lord Ranelagh's grey—a clever little nag, and hard to bear, as he can go straight, fast, and long.

At starting they all went off at a moderate pace, and in a body, excepting Mr. Haines, upon Lord Belfast's mare, who immediately left the others, turning short to the left, and then took so straight a line that I heard him say, when he pulled up, "that if his horse had not fallen at three fences, and refused many others, he could have won easy; and this I should think not unlikely, as after all his mishaps, he come in a good fourth. But when men lose they are generally ingenious in finding a good excuse for it. Mr. Stubbs was thought to have had a chance, if he had not lost his stirrup and spur; but in my opinion, if he had found a dozen spurs and stirrups instead of losing one, he never could have found himself in a better place, So much for spurs!

Mr. Codrington is said to have made the running for the first two miles at a smart rate; but I deny that any smart running took place for the first mile; and, during the second, I saw one very far before all the rest, a long way to the left, which I took to be Lord Belfast's mare; and thus Mr. Codrington could not at any time be said to make all the running. But, whatever he might do in the first half of the distance, he did very little in the last; and in fact, was neither seen nor heard of till he came in among the stragglers long after the thing had been decided, and in a very bad place. I regret that Mr. C. was not better mounted; and I must do him the justice to say, that I am sure, if he had, he would have cut a much better figure. It was a pity, too, that so many of the gentleman went so far out of their way; for had they all kept together, or nearly so, it would have occasioned much greater interest and of course prevented much of the straggling here mentioned. This, however, was the means of producing a very interesting finish between two of them, Captain or Mr. Beacher on Father, and Mr. Kinloch on Mr. Nesbitt's brown mare. These two had entered the park by a circuitous route, and when they came in sight of the winning post, and discovered that the race had been won by some one more fortunate than themselves, they thought they were the last to come in, and set to in very racing-like style, each striving with all his might to avoid the disgrace of having to pay the stakes of the second horse. For a time Mr. Kinloch took the lead and kept it, but he was eventually obliged to yield to the superior jockeyship of the gallant Captain, which was very apparent. Besides this he had to contend with one of the strongest and best shaped thorough-bred horses I ever saw, which, it may be remembered, was not long ago a favourite for the Derby. That such horse as this should lose his race so easily, and come in some minutes after the thing was overd can only be attributed to his rider's going so far out of the direct line.

The race, although a brilliant one taking it all in all, was truly a chapter of accidents. The falls were numerous and severe, and few, if any, escaped unharmed, which was no great miracle, as in most instances the horses and their riders were perfect strangers to each other and to the country. One exception there was to this last statement—a gentlemen whom I shall not name, who took advantage of the opportunity afforded by our very improper and long delay to ride over the ground. Two of the horses, also, were, as I am informed, trained near the spot; and, if so, perhaps they might have had the advantage, if their riders had not, of going frequently ever the ground; particularly as the trainer was a likely person to know the country to be ridden over. Some of the horses were bad fencers; and, under all the circumstances, it is very fortunate that many serious accidents did not occur, besides what befel poor Mr. Stretfield, but this was dreadful, and is likely, I much fear, to deprive society of one who might have lived to be an ornament to it. *

Mr. Bayturn's horse Mowbray, jockyed by Mr. White, also met with an accident early in the chase, which was nearly proving a very serious one. In going at some strong rails he failed in clearing them, and one of his hind legs getting entangled, he was in some measure suspended for some time, and would most certainly have been lost, but from Mr. Stretfield's de-

* We are happy to say, this Gentleman is now in a state of convalescence.—ED.

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plorable accident—a sad ending to this otherwise brilliant affair.

It has, and I think justly, excited great attention throughout the kingdom, and is, I find, likely to be the forerunner of many more; indeed no less than three are already agreed upon; and, should I again have the luck to be present, I will, if you think this worthy of insertion, task my feeble memory to transmit an accurate account of them to you. I think I have now omitted no incidents of importance; nor have I knowingly overcharged or embellished any fact; and, in conclusion, I presume to recommend that in future races of this kind the management may not be put into the hands of a common trainer; and that umpires may be chosen who will not feel themselves of too much consequence to perform the duties they voluntarily assume; or that they will at least appoint persons to perform these duties who are not likely to be interested in the result. In fact, the only proper persons to manage a thing of this nature are regular country sporting gentlemen, many of whom may easily be found, who will neither be too important nor too indifferent to superintend the whole of the arrangements. I should also suggest that the owner of every horse should be written to in proper time for him to settle with his rider every thing necessary for him to know, that there may be no mistakes at the time and place of starting—disqualifying his horse if he makes an improper use of the information thus afforded him.

I am, Sir, &c.

F.—

March 20, 1830.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since I sent off my account of the Hertfordshire Chase, I have been fortunate enough to be present at two of these I have mentioned as likely to take place. Both were inferior to the first in splendour and interest, but still they must be mentioned for the satisfaction of your distant readers.

The first was between Lord Ranelegh's Wonder, the winner of the former Stakes, Mr. Womebwell's Rockingham, and Mr. Angerstein's Tatler. The race was for 100 sovs. each; the distance nearly five miles from a field at Green Street, to the Wind mill on Bushey Heath; the weights were 12st. Wonder was again jocked by Captain Macdowall; Tatler by Mr. Codrington; and Rockingham by Mr. A. Berkeley.

The three went off together at an ordinary trot, Rockingham and Tatler evidently waiting for Wonder to lead. Wonder gradually quickened his pace, and the others still followed him closely for the first half of the distance, when poor Tatler all at once knocked under, and settled himself comfortably for the evening in a field near the Reservoirs. The other two still kept together, and Rockingham continued to contest the matter stoutly, until he fell at a fence about half a mile from home; and left Wonder to find his way to the Windmill in perfect security, and at any pace which might suit his own or his rider's convenience. Neither of the losers had the slightest chance with Wonder, either for speed or fencing.

The second affair came off on Saturday the 10th of April. The horses entered, which I have placed as they came in, were the following:—

1. Mr. Caldecott's ch. mare—Mr. Pink.
2. Mr. Caldecott's ch. h. Mr. Becher.
3. Lord Ranelagh's gr. h. Wonder.—Captain Blane.
4. Mr. Codrington's b. h.—Owner.
5. Lord Belfast's b. h.—Lord Clanricarde.
6. Mr. Bulkely's br. h.—Mr. Stubbs.
7. Mr. Bulkely's ch. h.—Owner.
8. Mr. Haines's b. h.—Owner.
9. Mr. Watson's br. m.—Lord W. Fitzroy.
10. Mr. Moore's h. h.—Owner.

The stakes were, as in the first races, 25 sovs. each; the last horse to pay the second a stakes, the weight 11st, 7lb, the distance about five miles, starting from a grass field behind Mr. Nichol's farm, at Red-hill, opposite to the eighth mile stone on the Edgware Road, and winning in a field (Mr. Anderson's, I believe), beyond a windmill near the third mile stone on the same road. The ground was heavy throughout, and some of the fences "pretty considerable d—d" difficult; and consequently the pass, though fair, was not great.

The riders at starting divided; some—among whom I observed Lord Clanricarde, Lord W. Fitzroy, and, I believe, Mr. Moore—keeping close to the turnpike-road, while the others went more to their right, both parties meeting, or at least approaching each other, on the farther side of the first hill, about a mile and a half from the starting place. At this period of the race Mr. Haines was nearly two fields a head of the most forward of his competitors, and to every eye seemed destined to be the winner. But the race is not always to the swift; in crossing a grass field on the slope of the hill, after surmounting a high and dangerous fence, his horse put his foot in a narrow deep grip; came down upon his rider, breaking two of his ribs, and lay with his whole weight on Mr. H.'s leg and thigh.

At this time the two winners came up, and passed him, going at a slashing pace, rested no doubt by the delay they had met with in getting out of the hollow road they had just left. Mr. H. soon after got his nag on his right end again, and managed, broken ribs and all, to come in eighth, as I have stated above. The more fortunate of the party got safely to the river Brent, about half way, which they forded with some difficulty; and after that the race was between Wonder and Mr. Caldecott's two. They were on different lines—Wonder to the left, the two chesnuts to the right; and Wonder first arrived at the winning fence; but from some mismanagement in the bellows-department he was totally incapable of rising at it. While the poor nag was exhausting himself in vain efforts to surmount this last obstacle, which lay between him and victory, Mr. Caldecott's two came up, and the really gallant sailor, who rode the mare only paused an instant to see that his CONSORT was in his WAKE, and then BROKE the BOOM in famous style carrying off one small portion of the fence as a trophy of his achievement.

The time which the winners accomplished the distance was, as nearly as may be, twenty minutes—no bad pace considering the distance the fences they had to get through and over. The falls were of every possible class, from the positively laughable to the tragic-comic; and some of them promised a positively tragic termination, to the horse at least, if not to the rider. One gentleman, whose alacrity in sinking, seemed unrivalled, even by old Falstaff's contrived to tumble over every fence in the first three quarters of a mile (he never got farther), and was so felicitious as to get himself rode over by two and his horse by a third, terminating his brilliant career by depositing his horse on his back in a deep and muddy ditch, out of which the poor devil's legs projected like the legs of a stool.

And now, Mr. Editor, before I conclude this everlasting article, I am sorry to be obliged to repeat in this instance what I have already stated in my account of the first race—that the management, in the umpire's department might very easily have been better, but could no possibly be much worse. My twice blaming the some gentleman may perhaps appear invidious; but, so far from having any personal pique against him, I have not the honour of even a slight acquaintance with Colonel S. My objections to his proceedings in this race 1st, his being an object which was not visible from the starting place, and to which the majority of the riders had, and could have, no guide:—2nd, making the winning in the field beyond the Windmill, without seeing that all the riders were properly informed, that they were not to stop at the object to which their attention had been directed;—3rd, choosing an object which, though unknown to, or unseen by, many of the riders, had been passed the very morning by all of them who came from town and who were pretty sure to mark and remember what was so likely to be of consequence to them. Besides this, there was an air of hurry and indecision, unfitting such an occasion, and causing confusion and delay in starting; and generally the same sins of omission and commission, which I felt right to mention in the conclusion of my letter. Lord Ranelagh, immediately after the race, matched Wonder against the winner for 100 sovs. and the race took place on Saturday the 17th at Acton, I am informed. Fortunately, however, for the patience of your readers I was not present, and the reports which have reached me are too contradictory and too ill-authenticated to be worthy of mentioning, even reports.—Yours, &c.

F.—

THE COUNT DE PAGAN, &c.

ANECDOTES OF BLIND MEN.

"The Count de Pagan was born in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and has been accounted the father of the modern science of fortification. Having entered the army at the early age of twelve, he lost his left eye before he was seventeen, at the siege of Montauban. He still, however, pursued his profession with unabated ardour, and distinguished himself by many acts of brilliant courage. At last, when about to be sent into Portugal with the rank of field marshal, he was seized with an illness, which deprived him of his remaining eye. He was yet only in his thirty-eighth year, and he determined that the misfortunes, he had already sustained in the service of his country, should not prevent him from recommencing his public career in a new character. He had always been attached to mathematics, and he now devoted himself assiduously to the prosecution of his favourite study, with a view principally to the improvement of the science of fortification, for which his great experience in the field particularly fitted him. During the twenty years after this, which he passed in a state of total blindness he gave a variety of publications to the world; among which may be mentioned, besides his well-known and largest work on Fortification, his 'Geometrical Theorems,' and his 'Astronomical Tables.' He is also the author of a rare book called 'An Historical and Geographical Account of the River of the Amazons,' which is remarkable as containing a chart asserted to have been made by himself after he was blind. It is said not to be very correct, although a wonderful production for such an artist.

* * * *

"Nor is music the only one of the fine arts in which the blind have excelled. We read of a sculptor who became blind at twenty years of age, and yet ten years afterwards made a statue of Pope Urban VIII. in clay, and another of Cosmo II. of Florence, of marble. Another blind sculptor is mentioned by Boger de Piles, in one of his works on painting; he executed a marble statue of our Charles I. with great taste and accuracy. Nor ought we to be surprised at this dexterity, if we may believe what is told us of a young French lady, who lost her sight in her second year, and of whose marvellous accomplishments we have an account in the Annual Register for 1762. This lady is said, notwithstanding her blindness, to have been an excellent player at cards, a ready and elegant writer, and even to have been able to read written characters. On sitting down to play at cards, she first went over the pack, marking every one of the fifty-two cards by so slight an indentation as scarcely to be perceptible to any one else on the closest inspection, but which, nevertheless, she herself, by the delicacy of her touch, instantly recognised. She then proceeded without difficulty, only requiring, of course, that every card should be named as it was played. In writing she used a sharp and hard-pointed pencil, which marked the paper so as to enable her to read what she had written with her finger-ends. All this, it must be confessed, seems very like a fiction; but it is, perhaps, scarcely so wonderful as what is told of an English lady, who was examined by several eminent physicians, and among others by Sir Hans Sloane. She had been deprived, by disease, not only of her sight but of her powers of speech and hearing, so that there remained only the organs of touch, taste, and smell, by which she could hold communication with others. Deaf, dumb, and blind, as she was, however, she yet in course of time learned to converse with her friends by means of an alphabet made by their hands or fingers pressed in different ways upon her's. She very soon also acquired the power of writing with great neatness and exactness, and used to sit up in bed, we are told, at any hour of the night, either to write or to work, when she felt herself indisposed to sleep. We shall feel what an invaluable possession the knowledge of writing must have been to this individual, when we reflect, that on first being reduced to the state of deplorable helplessness which she afterwards found admitted of so many alleviations, nothing but the power she still retained of scrawling a few words which yet she could not discern, could have enabled her at all to communicate her wishes or feelings to those around her. But for this power it would seem that she must have been for ever shut out from even the most imperfect intercourse with her species; for it was through it alone that she could intimate to them the meaning she wished to be assigned to each of the different palpable signs which constituted her alphabet. With this instrument of communication, the arrangement would be easily effected; it would otherwise have been impracticable. We have abundant reasons to set a high value on the art of writing, but to this person it was invaluable. To us it is the most useful of all the arts; to her it was the means of restoration to life from a state of exclusion, almost as complete as that of the grave. But perhaps the most singular instance on record of a blind person triumphing over those difficulties of his situation, which are apparently most insuperable, is afforded in John Metcalf, or, as he was commonly called, Blind Jack, a well-known character, who died only a few years ago. This person was a native of Manchester or the neighbourhood; and Mr. Bew has given an account of him in the paper we have already quoted. After telling us that he became blind at a very early age, so as to be entirely ignorant of light and its various effects, the narrative proceeds as follows:—"This man passed the younger part of his life as a waggoner, and occasionally as a guide in intricate roads during the night, or when the trucks were covered with snow. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has since undertaken is still more extraordinary; it is one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention. His present occupation is that of projector and surveyor of high-ways in difficult and mountainous parts. With the assistance only of a long staff, I have several times met this man traversing the roads, ascending precipices, exploring valleys, and investigating their several extents, forms, and situations, so as to answer his designs in the best manner. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. His abilities in this respect are nevertheless so great, that he finds constant employment. Most of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire have been already by his directions, particularly those in the vicinity of Buxton; and he is at this time constructing a new one betwixt Wilmslow and Congleton, with a view to open a communication to the great London roads, without being obliged to pass over the mountains.' Mr. Bew adds in a note, 'Since this paper was written, and had the honour of being delivered to this society, I have met this blind projector of the roads, who was alone as usual, and amongst other conversation, I made some inquiries concerning this new road. It was really astonishing to hear with what accuracy he described the courses and the nature of the different soils through which it was conducted. Having mentioned to him a boggy piece of ground it passed through, he observed, that 'that was the only place he had doubts concerning; and that he was apprehensive they had, contrary to his directions, been too sparing of their materials.'"

EUGENE ARAM.

"We may here mention the wretched Eugene Aram, who was tried and convicted, in 1759, for a murder committed fourteen years before. The strange circumstances which, after so long a concealment, led to the discovery of this crime, from one of the most singular chapters in the history of human guilt. This man, whom bad passions led to the commission of so sad an attrocity, and, in consequence, to so miserable an end, strikingly exemplified, in the previous part of his life, what resolution and perseverance may accomplish in the work of self-education. Aram, who was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1704, only learned to read a little English in the school of his native village, and never afterwards had the benefit of any further instruction; yet, by his own exertions, he first qualified himself to teach all the more common branches of education, including arithmetic and mathematics, and then proceeded, with an industry that has scarcely been surpassed, to make his way to the highest departments of learning. In a letter written to a clerical friend from York Castle, after his conviction, in which he gives an account of his life, he says referring to the period when he was first engaged in thus at the same time teaching others and himself, 'Perceiving the deficiency in my education, and sensible of my want of the learned languages, and prompted by an irresistible covetousness of knowledge, I commenced a series of studies in that way, and undertook the tediousness, the intricacies, and the labours of grammar. I selected Lilly from the rest; all which I got and repeated by heart. The task of repeating it all every day was impossible while I attended the school; so I divided it into portions, by which method it was pronounced thrice every week; and this I performed for years. Next I became acquainted with Camden's Greek Grammar, which I also repeated in the same manner, *memoriter*. Thus instructed, I entered upon the Latin classics, whose allurements repaid my assiduities and my labours. I remember to have at first hung over five lines for a whole day; and never in all the painful course of my reading, left any one passage but I did, or thought I did, perfectly comprehend it. After I had accurately perused every one of the Latin classics, historians, and poets, I went through the Greek Testament, first parsing every word as I proceeded; next I ventured upon Hesiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek tragedians. A tedious labour was this; but my former acquaintance with history lessened it extremely, because it threw a light upon many passages, which, without that assistance, must have appeared obscure. There was scarcely any part of literature, indeed, with which Aram was not profoundly conversant. History, antiquities, heraldry, botany, had all been elaborately and extensively studied by him; but his favourite pursuit was the investigation and comparison of languages with a view to the determination of their origin and connexion. For this purpose, in addition to the Greek, Latin, and French, he had studied with great attention several of the oriental tongues, and all the remaining dialects of the Celtic. He had meditated, indeed the compilation of a dictionary of the Celtic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in which different languages he is said to have left behind him a list of about three thousand words which he considered them to possess in common. Some of his observations upon this subject have been printed, and are creditable both to his ingenuity and good sense. The address, we may add, which he delivered on his trial in his own defence, is an extraordinary specimen of the curious learning with which his mind seems to have been stored. But his is a mournful example of high mental powers brought low by ill-regulated passions, and the vanity and worthlessness even of talents and knowledge when separated from moral principle."—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

LONDON POLICE.

JOHN TOWNSHEND AND THE PRIGS.—A well-dressed young man, who said his name was *John Brown*, was charged by Townshend, the veteran police officer, with attempting to rob an elderly gentleman in St. James's Park, and with being a reputed thief.

Townshend told his story in his usual quaint way. He said I was going that morning down the passage leading from Spring Gardens into St. James's Park? As a party of the foot Guards had passed before in that direction, I found there was an obstruction, and a gentleman said to me, Townshend, what is the cause of this; the road is choked up? I said to him, you may depend upon it some old acquaintances of mine have caused the obstruction to create a confusion, and to pick pockets. I then went to the iron pillars, and saw the prisoner and two other fellows talking in their usual slang language; they had surrounded then an elderly gentleman, and were *ogling* his pockets, when he appeared to be aware of their intentions, and prevented them from carrying them into effect. One of the robbers said to the prisoner, who was acting in concert with them, "I had nearly drawn that old flat's *skin*, but he baulked me." I (continued Townshend) looked the prigs full in the face; and said, "If you had drawn his *skin*, I would have *grabbed* you (Laughter), and they ran off as fast as they could."

Mr. HALLS—What is the meaning of "skin" and "grab," Mr. Townshend?

Townshend—"Skin" means purse, and "grab" means to apprehend. When they ran off, I got round in the Park in another direction and fell in with the prisoner, and gave him into the charge of a policeman.

Mr. HALLS—Are you positive he is a thief, and was in the Park with the intention of committing robberies?

Townshend—I never saw the prisoner before in my life; but, as I said before, when I saw him ogling the people's pockets, and being a cover to the other thieves to give them an opportunity of picking the old gentleman's pocket, I said to myself, 'John Townshend, as sure as thou art in existence, that is as out-and-out a prig as ever drew a *wipe* from the tail of a coat." (Laughter.) Upon inquiry, I found he was one of the "swell mob," thieves, and is one of the most active robbers at the theatres.

Ledbitter, the officer, said that he knew the prisoner to be a reputed thief and as clever an *artist* as any prig in London. He was in custody at this office a few weeks ago on a charge of robbing a gentleman at Covent-garden Theatre of a gold watch and a purse containing eleven sovereigns. On that occasion he was in company with two men, to whom he contrived to transfer the stolen property before he was secured.

Mr. HALLS asked the prisoner to say what he was. He refused to answer, and was convicted as a reputed thief, and was sentenced to Two Months' Imprisonment in the House of Correction.—*Courier, April* 13.

MISCELLANEA.

A PIOUS ASS.—Mr. Wesley, in his Journal, gives a relation of an odd circumstance that occurred at Rotherham during the morning preaching—it was well that only the serious were present. An ass walked gravely in at the gate, came up to the door of the house, lifted up his head, and stood stock still in a posture of deep attention. Might not the dumb beast reprove many who have far less decency, and not much more understanding?"—*Sidney Anecdotes, Part* 2.

EPIGRAM.—The following lines, said to have been scribbled on Bonner's tombstone by a Westminster scholar, have never been surpassed for concentrated bitterness,—

"If heaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin,
If hell be pleased when sinners enter in,
If earth be pleased whene'er it loses a knave,
Then all are pleased; for Bonner's in his grave."

FORCIBLE DESCRIPTION. The conflict at Montebello was so terrible that Lannes, a few days after, describing it in my presence to M. Collot, used these remarkable words, which I well remember: "Bones were cracking in my division like a shower of hail falling on a skylight."—*Bourienne's Memoirs.*

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